

# SOME SYNONYMIES IN THE MOLLUSCAN FAMILY CYMATIIDAE

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PLATES 7-8

## ABSTRACT

Figures are published for the first time of *Simpulum papillosum* A. Adams, 1870 (= *Bufonariella ranelloides* (Reeve)) and *Triton obscurus* A. Adams, 1854 (= *Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata durbanensis* (E. A. Smith), non *Triton obscurus* Reeve, 1844). *Triton loebbeckei* Lischke, 1870, usually regarded as the earliest name for the Japanese subspecies of *Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata*, is a synonym of *Tritoniscus labiosus* (Wood, 1828). The earliest name for the Japanese form of *S. tabulata* is *Lotorium kiiensis* G. B. Sowerby III, 1915; type specimens of *L. kiiensis* are figured.

*Triton imbricata* W. H. D. Adams, 1868, published in "The Mysteries of the Ocean", is a synonym of *Charonia tritonis tritonis*.

The date of publication of *Cryotritonium* von Martens is discussed; *Fusitriton* Cossmann is the valid name for the genus. The name *Gyrineum (Biplex) jacundum* (A. Adams, 1853) is used instead of the preoccupied *Biplex pulchella* (Forbes), and a neotype is designated for *Ranella jacunda* A. Adams.

## INTRODUCTION

Preparation of a proposed preliminary catalogue of the Cymatiidae led to several discoveries of items of synonymy and nomenclature in need of clarification.

Inquiry at the Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), provided the information that type material of three of A. Adams's unfigured species supposedly belonging in the Cymatiidae is present in the collection of that department, and photography of the three types was arranged by Dr J. D. Taylor of the Mollusca Section. Type material of four species (*Simpulum dorsuosa*, *S. lirostoma*, *S. nodiliratus*, *S. tringa*, all of A. Adams, 1870) is not present in the British Museum (Natural History) (Miss S. Stevenson, *in litt.*, 16 July 1969), and there is no evidence of its location, so that the names must remain *nomina dubia* unless type material should be located elsewhere. Of available types, the holotype of *Triton pyriformis* A. Adams (= *Ranularia encaustica* Reeve, 1844) was figured by Yen (1942, pl. 18); the type material of the other two species is figured here and the status of the names considered.

Acquisition of Lischke's work *Japanische Meeres-Conchylien* (Lischke, 1869-74) and the opportunity to examine the collection of the Australian Museum, Sydney, during August 1969, led to a re-evaluation of some current interpretations of Japanese Cymatiidae. Accidental discovery of an unrecorded synonym of *Charonia tritonis tritonis* (Linnaeus) is discussed, as are evidence for the status and date of publication of the generic name *Cryotritonium* von Martens and a replacement name for the preoccupied *Biplex pulchella* (Forbes).

## TAXONOMY

## Family Cymatiidae

Genus *Charonia* Gistel, 1847*Charonia tritonis tritonis* (Linnaeus, 1758)

## Pl. 7, Fig. 1.

- 1758 *Murex tritonis* Linnaeus, *Systema Naturae*, ed. 10, 1: 754.  
 1807 *Triton marmoratum* Link, *Beschreibung der Naturalien - Sammlung der Universitat zu Rostock*, (2): 122.  
 1822 *Triton variegatus* Lamarck, *Animaux sans Vertebres*, 7: 178 (in part — *Triton variegatus* Lamarck, 1816, the Atlantic subspecies).  
 1868 *Triton imbricata* W. H. D. Adams, *The Mysteries of the Ocean*, ed. 1: 268, fig. 1.

As only two junior synonyms of *Charonia tritonis tritonis* Linnaeus have been recorded previously, it was of some surprise to discover accidentally a further synonym, a figure (repeated here) of the species in W. H. D. Adams' English translation of Mangin's early book on oceanography, *Les Mystères de l'Océan*, labelled *Triton imbricata*. Determining the date and authorship of the name was difficult. The name occurs only as a caption to the first of four shells (the others are *Nautilus pompileus*, "*Helix ovata*" [a species of *Achatina*], and *Argonauta "papyracea"* [*A. argo*]) noticed by me in the third (1874) English edition of the work. The figure is the second one of molluscs and the fifty-second part-page figure in the book; there are also 15 full-page plates. The figures are unnumbered, except that the components of figures are numbered to key them to the captions.

Through the kind help of Mr H. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Mr D. Heppell of the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, and Dr K. Boss of Harvard University, I have learned that the French editions of *Les Mystères de l'Océan* have the same figures as the English ones, but the identifications are in French vernacular. The figure of *Charonia tritonis* is identified as "*Triton émaillé*" in all French editions. Thus the name *Triton imbricata* appears to date from the first English edition in 1868, and in the absence of contrary evidence should be attributed to the translator, W. H. D. Adams. Editions of the work known to me are: French, 1864, 1865, 1868, 1889; English, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1875. The cited figure is on pp. 267, 273, 299 and 242 of French editions, respectively, and on p. 268 of all English editions (K. Boss, *in litt.*, 16 Sept. 1970). Probably many other new names will be found to date from this work.

The figure of *Triton imbricata* is repeated here (Pl. 7, fig. 1) from the third (1874) English edition of *The Mysteries of the Ocean* (Mangin, 1874).

## PLATE 7.

- Fig. 1. Copy of figure of *Charonia tritonis tritonis* (Linnaeus) on p. 268 of Mangin, "The Mysteries of the Ocean," third English edition, 1874; labelled *Triton imbricata*; original size.  
 Figs. 2, 3. Copies of front and rear of label accompanying Australian Museum paralectotypes of *Septa tabulata kilensis* (Sowerby); natural size.  
 Fig. 4. Copy of E. A. Smith, 1899, *J. Conch. Lond.* 9, pl. 5, fig. 4; holotype of *Lotorium durbanense* E. A. Smith (= *Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata durbanensis*); height shown by line at left.  
 Figs. 5, 6. Copies of Lischke, 1871, *Japanische Meeres-Conchylien* (2), pl. 4, figs. 13, 14; front and rear of the presumed holotype of *Triton loebbeckei* Lischke, 1870 (= *Turritriton labiosa* (Wood, 1828)).  
 Fig. 7. Copy of G. B. Sowerby III, 1915, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, 14, pl. 10, fig. 7; lectotype of *Lotorium (Cymatium) kilense* G. B. Sowerby III (= *Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata kilensis*).



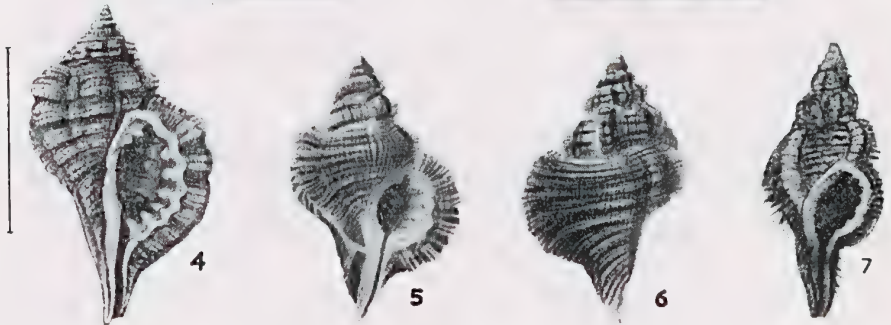
1. TRITON IMBRICATA.  
2. NAUTILUS POMPILIUS.

3. HELIX OVATA.  
4. ARGONAUTA PAPYRACEA.

*Cyprina*  
*latipes kiiensis*  
*Kii, Japan* Sow.

2

3





Genus *Gyrineum* Link, 1807Subgenus *Biplex* Perry, 1811*Gyrineum (Biplex) jacundum* (A. Adams, 1853)

## Pl. 8, figs. 16, 17

- 1852 *Ranella pulchella* E. Forbes, *Narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. Rattlesnake*, 2: appendix (Mollusca), p. 382, pl. 3, figs. 6, 6a (non *Ranella pulchella* G. B. Sowerby I, 1825).
- 1853 *Ranella jacunda* A. Adams, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1853: 70, No. 3.
- 1877 *Bursa (Eupleura) pulchella*: Brazier, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, (1), 1: 176.
- 1886 *Ranella (Eupleura) perca* Watson, *Rep. scient. Results explor. Voyage Challenger, zool.*, 15: 402 (non *Biplex perca* Perry, 1811).
- 1909 *Gyrineum pulchellum*: Hedley, *Rep. Aust'n Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, 12: 361.
- 1933 *Argobuccinum (Gyrineum) perca* var. *pulchella*: Bayer, *Zool. Meded. Leiden*, 16: 40.
- 1937 *Apollon pusillum* Allan, *Aust. Mus. Mag.*, 6(7): 233, bottom left fig. (non *Ranella pusilla* Broderip, 1833).
- 1957 *Biplex pulchella*: Cotton, *Malac. Soc. Aust. Publ.*, 4: 3rd page.
- 1961 *Biplex pulchella*: Rippingale and McMichael, *Queensland and Great Barrier Reef Shells*: 68, pl. 7, fig. 17.
- 1964 *Biplex pulchella*: Cotton, *Rec. American-Aust. scient. Exped. Arnhem Land*, 4: 25, pl. 2, fig. 14.

The name *Ranella pulchella* was first used by Sowerby (1825, app., p. 18) in his catalogue of the shells in the collection of the Earl of Tankerville. He referred to figures given by Chemnitz, *Systematische Conchylien Cabinet*, 9: Pl. 193, figs. 1860 and 1861. These are clear figures of the large north-western Pacific *Gyrineum (Biplex) perca* (Perry), so that Sowerby's name is a synonym of Perry's. A copy of Forbes' description and figures of *Ranella pulchella* (Forbes, 1852) kindly sent to me by Mr Hal Lewis of Philadelphia showed that Forbes described the small northern Australian species of *Biplex* as a new species in this work, and was not merely using Sowerby's name for the Australian shell. *Ranella pulchella* Forbes, 1852 is thus preoccupied by *Ranella pulchella* Sowerby, 1825, and the name *Gyrineum jacundum* (A. Adams, 1853) is here instituted instead of *Biplex pulchella*.

The nominal species *Ranella jacunda* was described by A. Adams (1853) in six lines of Latin, followed by the brief data: "*Hab.* North Australia. Mus. Cuming". Some phrases in the description leave no doubt that the species described belongs in the subgenus *Biplex*, notably: "...; *varicibus duabus, lateralibus, dilatatis, radiatim costellatis, marginibus dentatus; apertura orbiculari, postice integra, antice canaliculata; ...*". These clearly describe the expanded, laterally continuous, spinose varices and circular, muriciform, posteriorly entire and canal-less aperture of the little north Australian "Kookaburra" shell, known until now as *Biplex pulchella*. The description clearly refers to a single species, an unusual occurrence with the brief, usually obscure Latin descriptions, unaccompanied by figures, by which A. Adams introduced many still mysterious names into molluscan literature.

Unfortunately, type material of A. Adams' species *Ranella jacunda* cannot be found. Dr J. D. Taylor of the Mollusca Section, British Museum (Natural History) has informed me (per Mrs K. M. Way, *in litt.*, 2 July 1970) that he has "been unable to locate any specimen bearing this name, and can find no evidence to suggest that we [the British Museum (Natural History)] ever received the type".

The National Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia, holds portions of the following collections: 1) Metcalfe Collection, purchased from L.

## Cymatiidae

Reeve; 2) Cuming Collection, purchased from H. Cuming; 3) A. Adams Collection, purchased from R. Geale. Types have been located in the first, and are probably present in the other two. All three collections were searched for material of *Ranella jacunda* or *R. pulchella*, but none was found (*in litt.*, Dr B. J. Smith, 2 Sept. 1970; R. Burn, 5 Dec. 1970).

Mr S. P. Dance (*in litt.*, 3 Nov. 1970) informed me there is no type material of *Ranella jacunda* in the National Museum of Wales, but the material labelled "*Ranella pulchella* Forbes" and "*Ranella jacunda* A. Ad." is conspecific, strongly supporting identification of A. Adams' name with this species.

I know of no other institutions that might have type material of *Ranella jacunda*, and it is presumed that the type material is lost. Because of the present change in name and because A. Adams did not figure *Ranella jacunda* and gave a description consisting of only six lines of imprecise Latin, it is considered best to stabilise the name of the Australian "Kookaburra" shell as *Gyrineum jacundum* (A. Adams) by designating as a neotype a specimen of the species formerly known as *Biplex pulchella*.

Consequently the specimen figured here (Pl. 8, figs. 16, 17), which has been lodged in the Australian Museum, Sydney (reg. no. C76466), is here designated the neotype of *Ranella jacunda* A. Adams, 1853. The specimen was dredged from Bowen, Queensland, and is from a lot of 13 specimens in the New Zealand Geological Survey.

*Gyrineum (Biplex) jacundum* (A. Adams) differs from the northern Pacific species *G. (Biplex) perca* (Perry) and *G. (Biplex) aculeata* Schepman (= *G. (Biplex) microstoma* Fulton) in its very much smaller size (*G. perca* and *G. aculeata* commonly reach more than 55 mm in height, whereas *G. jacundum* is rarely more than 26 mm in height); in the less digitate outer margins of the thin, broad varices that are united up the sides of the spire; in having rounded nodules rather than spines where the spiral cords meet the margins of the varices; in having a much more deeply incised, in places canaliculate, suture; and in having a much more nearly closed siphonal canal. Other species assigned to *Biplex* lack the broadly expanded variceal flanges of these three species.

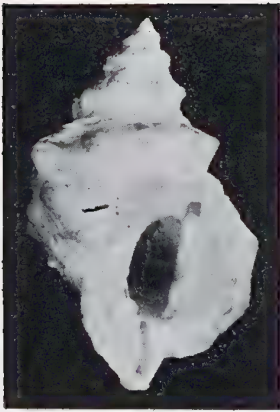
Dimensions of neotype: height, 21.9 mm; maximum diameter, 16.7 mm.

Genus *Fusitriton* Cossmann, 1903

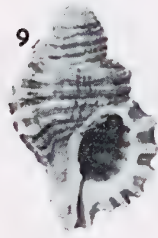
- 1903 *Fusitriton* Cossmann, *Essais de Paléoconchologie Comparée*, 5: 109. Type species (by original designation): *Triton cancellatus* Lamarck, 1816, Recent, South America.
- 1903 *Cryotritonium* von Martens, *Wiss. Ergebn. Deut. Tiefsee - Exped. "Valdivia,"* 7(1): 38. Type species (by subsequent designation, Powell, 1951): *Lampresia* (sic; = *Lampusia*) *murrayi* E. A. Smith, 1891, Recent, South Africa.

The status of *Cryotritonium* has never been resolved satisfactorily. *Fusitriton* was published in Vol. 5 of *Essais de Paléoconchologie Comparée*, dated December 1903 (Cossmann, 1903). Only the year of publication appears in von Martens' work (von Martens, 1903). The date of publication of von Martens' work is determinable from the following sources:

1. the title-page of the part bears the date "1903";
2. it is listed in the *Zoological Record* for 1902 and for 1903, mentioned only briefly in 1902 but described in full in 1903, with the date "1903".

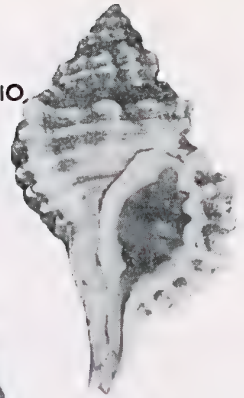


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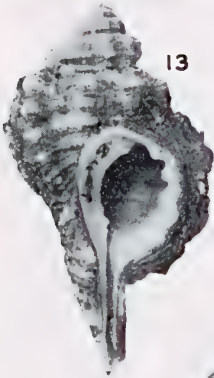
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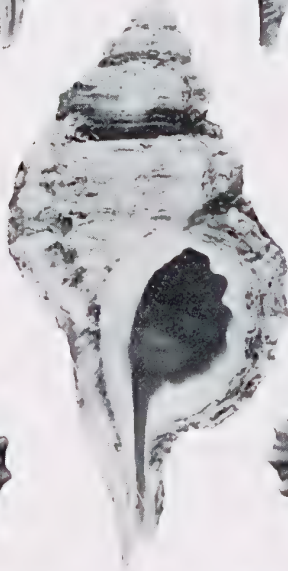
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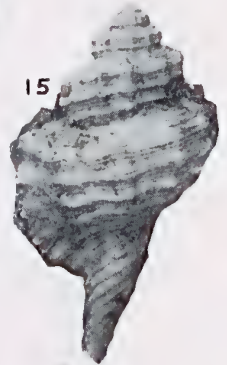
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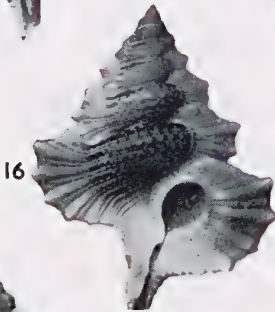
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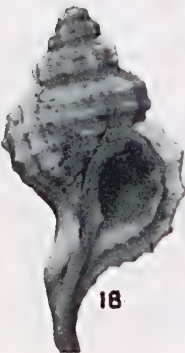
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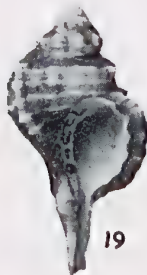
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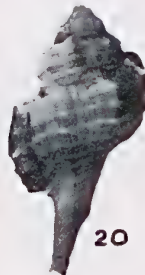
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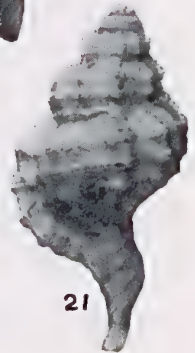
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## Cymatiidae

As von Martens was the compiler of *Zool. Rec.* at this time, the brief 1902 mention is probably based on a proof copy. The 1903 volume of *Zool. Rec.* appeared in 1904;

3. it is listed in the contemporary German *Bibliographia Zoologica* (second part of Vol. 10; each page dated 13 July 1904), under "von MARTENS 1903";

4. It is listed in the July 1904 number (No. 3) of *Nachrichtsblatt der deutschen Malacozoologischen Gesellschaft* (p. 126), but not in earlier numbers (numbers appeared quarterly) (*in litt.*, Dr L. B. Holthuis, 5 July 1970);

5. von Martens published preliminary descriptions of new species, later published more fully in his *Valdivia* report, in the July-August 1903 number of *Nachr. d. deut. Malacoz. Ges.*, indicating publication of the *Valdivia* report after this date (*in litt.*, Dr L. B. Holthuis, 5 July 1970);

6. the catalogue of the Library of the British Museum (Natural History), under "GERMANY", lists the contents of the *Valdivia* expedition reports, including:

"Bd. VII . . . 1903-4

Lief. 1. 1903

Lief. 2. 1904 . . . Lief. 6. 1904";

7. although no exact dates of publication are given in Vol. 7 of *Wiss. Ergebn. deut. Tiefsee-Exped. "Valdivia"* the dates of "Eingegangen" (receipt of manuscripts by the editor; *in litt.*, Dr L. B. Holthuis, 5 July 1970) for all parts after 7(1) are printed on the back of the title page of respective parts, signed by C. Chun (editor), as:

Vol. 7 (2) — 26 April 1903

(3) — 15 June 1903

(4) — 1 August 1903

(5) — 25 January 1904

(6) — 18 February 1904;

8. the copy of Part 1 in the General Library of the British Museum (Natural History) bears the accession stamp date 16 February 1904 (Mr N. B. Tebble, *in litt.*, 22 May 1968).

Thus it appears likely that the part containing the description of *Cryotritonium* was published late in 1903, but the day or month of publication cannot be determined.

The date of publication of von Martens' work, following Article 21 (b) ii, must be interpreted as 31st December 1903. Also, following Article 21 (b) i,

## PLATE 8.

- Fig. 8. *Bufoariella ranelloides* (Reeve, 1844); holotype of *Simpulum papillosum* A. Adams, 1870. British Museum (Natural History), reg. no. 1967680; enlarged x 1.4. B.M. (N.H.) photo no. 51573.
- Figs. 9, 10. *Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata durbanensis* (E. A. Smith, 1899). Fig. 9, specimen from East London, South Africa, pres. D. H. Kennelly; N.Z. Geological Survey, WM 9317; natural size. Fig. 10, holotype of *Triton obscurus* A. Adams, 1855; British Museum (Natural History), reg. no. 1967685; enlarged x 1.1 B.M. (N.H.) photo no. 51572.
- Figs. 11-15, 18-21. *Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata hiensis* (G. B. Sowerby III, 1915). Figs. 11, 12, 14, lectotype (compare pl. 7, fig. 7); British Museum (Natural History), reg. no. 1919.12.31.30; natural size, 36.8 x 18.4 mm (figs. 11, 12) and enlarged x 2 (fig. 14); B.M. (N.H.) photographs. Figs. 13, 15, specimen from Tamioka, Amakusa, Japan, pres. Dr. T. Habe; N.Z. Geological Survey, reg. no. WM 8459; natural size. Figs. 18-21, two paralectotypes, Australian Museum, reg. no. C72368; natural size.
- Figs. 16, 17. *Gyrineum (Biplex) jacundum* (A. Adams), neotype of *Ranella jacunda* A. Adams, 1853; Bowen, Queensland; Australian Museum reg. no. C76466; enlarged x 2.

the date of publication of Cossmann's work also must be interpreted as 31st December 1903. The works were published simultaneously within the meaning of the Code, and the provisions of Article 24(a) must apply. An opinion to this effect was expressed by Commissioner Dr L. B. Holthuis (*in litt.*, 5 July 1970). In this instance the first reviser is Thiele (1929: 281), who listed *Cryotritonium* as a synonym of *Fusitriton*. This satisfies the strict requirement of Article 24(a) i, and having been clearly selected by Thiele as the name to be used for the genus named *Fusitriton* by Cossmann (1903) and *Cryotritonium* by von Martens (1903), *Fusitriton* must remain the valid name, as currently used.

Genus *Septa* Perry, 1810

Subgenus *Cabestanimorpha* Iredale, 1936

(= *Turritriton* of recent authors, not of Dall, 1904)

*Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata* (Menke, 1843)

There are several well-defined subspecies of this species, distinguished by the strength and number of the cords on the dorsum of the siphonal canal, as well as other less constant features. Subspecies occur in Western Australia (*S. tabulata tabulata*), eastern Australia and New Zealand (*S. tabulata exarata* Reeve, 1844), South Africa (*S. tabulata durbanensis* E. A. Smith, 1899), and Japan (*S. tabulata kiiensis* G. B. Sowerby III, 1915). The correct name for the Japanese subspecies has been a problem for for many years, but I hope now to resolve it.

*Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata kiiensis* (Sowerby, 1915)

Pl. 7, fig. 7; pl. 8, figs. 11-15, 18-21

1869 *Triton exaratus*: Lischke, *Japanische Meeres-Conchyliden*, 1: 35; 1871, 2: 30, pl. 2, figs. 15-17 (not of Reeve, 1844).

1915 *Lotorium (Cymatium) kiiensis* G. B. Sowerby III, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 8, vol. 16: 165, pl. 10, fig. 7.

*Turritriton loebbeckei* of recent Japanese authors, not *T. loebbeckei* Lischke, 1870 (= *Tritoniscus labiosus* Wood, 1828; see below).

When only one primary type specimen of early species is present in the British Museum (Natural History), I here regard it as a holotype. When more than one specimen is present in this and other museums they are regarded as syntypes and the figured specimen is here designated the lectotype, the others being regarded as paralectotypes. Thus the specimen of *Lotorium kiiensis* figured by Sowerby (1915: pl. 10, fig. 7), and lodged in the British Museum (Natural History) (reg. no. 1919.12.31.30), is here designated the lectotype of *Lotorium (Cymatium) kiiensis* G. B. Sowerby III, 1915.

Two shells in the Australian Museum, Sydney (reg. no. C45736) bear a small (35.8 x 15.2 mm) label (pl. 7, figs. 2, 3) bearing the words: "*Cymatium kiiensis* Sow. Co-Types. Kii, Japan", in faded brown ink. The label is written on a piece of envelope or thin post-card, bearing on the back a post-mark with the date "1919", demonstrating that the label is approximately contemporaneous with the description of *L. kiiensis*, and with the date when the British Museum specimen was catalogued. It seems likely that the specimens were sent to Charles Hedley by G. B. Sowerby III, and they are here regarded as paralectotypes.



## Cymatiidae

Clear photographs of the lectotype of *L. kiiensis* sent by Dr J. D. Taylor show that the specimen was poorly figured by Sowerby (1915: pl. 10, fig. 7; repeated here, Pl. 7, fig. 7) and the name is not a synonym of *Turritriton loebbeckei*, as Japanese authors have interpreted it in recent years (e.g. Habe, 1961: 45; 1964: 72). The lectotype has considerably stronger axial and spiral sculpture than on any specimens I have seen of the other valid Japanese species, *Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tenuilirata* (Lischke), and has a much more prominent, more densely bristled periostracum. The lectotype and paralectotypes clearly represent a form of *Septa tabulata* (Menke), although the larger paralectotype is a distorted individual. To judge by Lischke's figures (Lischke, 1871: pl. 4, figs. 13, 14), the name *Triton loebbeckei* is a synonym of *Turritriton labiosus* (Wood, 1828) (see below), and should not be used for a member of the *Septa tabulata* group. Thus the earliest name for the Japanese subspecies of *tabulata* is apparently *Lotorium (Cymatium) kiiensis*, Sowerby, 1915, and this name is here used for the subspecies. Lischke (1869: 35; 1871: 30, pl. 2, figs. 15-17) recorded the Japanese form as the eastern Australian subspecies, *T. exarata* Reeve, 1844, which in itself points to problems with current Japanese identifications.

*Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata durbanensis*  
(E. A. Smith, 1899)

Pl. 7, fig. 4; Pl. 8, figs. 9, 10

- 1855 *Triton obscurus* A. Adams, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1854: 312 (non *Triton obscurus* Reeve, 1844).  
 1899 *Lotorium durbanense* E. A. Smith, *J. Conch.*, Lond., 9: 248, pl. 5, fig. 4.  
 1932 *Cymatium labiosum*: Turton, *Marine Shells of Port Alfred*: 110, pl. 24, No. 796 (non *Murex labiosus* Wood, 1828).

A clear photograph of the best syntype (here designated the lectotype; B.M. (N.H.) reg. no. 1967685) of *Triton obscurus* A. Adams, 1855, kindly sent by Dr J. D. Taylor, British Museum (Natural History) shows it to be a member of the *Septa (Cabestanimorpha) tabulata* group. A. Adams (1855) gave the locality "South coast of South Africa" for his species, and did not figure it, giving only a few lines of Latin description. There seems no reason to doubt the locality data, so that *Triton obscurus* A. Adams 1855 is an earlier name for *Lotorium durbanense* E. A. Smith, 1899, the South African sub-species of the *Septa tabulata* complex. However, the name is preoccupied by *Triton obscurus* Reeve (1844: pl. 16, fig. 63), a species of *Colubraria*, so that E. A. Smith's name will continue to be used.

Genus *Turritriton* Dall, 1904

(= *Tritoniscus* Dall, 1904)

*Turritriton labiosus* (Wood, 1828)

- 1828 *Murex labiosus* Wood, *Index Testaceologicus, Suppl.*, 15: pl. 5, fig. 18.  
 1843 *Tritonium rutilum* Menke, *Molluscorum Novae Hollandiae specimen . . .* : 25.  
 1852 *Triton lorosii* Petit de la Saussaye, *J. Conch. Paris*, 3: 53.  
 1864 *Triton strangei* A. Adams and Angas, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1864: 35.  
 1870 *Triton loebbeckei* Lischke, *Mal. Blätter*, 17: 23; 1871, *Japanische Meeres-Conchyllen*, 2: 36, pl. 4, figs. 13, 14.  
 1874 *Triton (Guttarium) orientalis* G. and M. Nevill, *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal*, 43: 29.

The writer, as first reviser, here selects *Turritriton* Dall, 1904, as the valid name for the genus named *Turritriton* by Dall (1904: 133) and *Tritoniscus* by Dall (1904: 134).

Lischke's clear figures (1871: pl. 4, figs. 13, 14; repeated here) of *Triton loebbeckei* show that this name is yet another synonym of *Turritriton labiosus* (Wood, 1828), the well-known, small exquisitely sculptured cymatiid that occurs throughout the Indo-West Pacific and in the northern Caribbean Sea. Recent Japanese authors have used the name *loebbeckei* for the Japanese representative of the *Septa tabulata* group, but as noted above this form should be called *S. tabulata kiiensis* (Sowerby, 1915).

Lischke's 1871 figures (presumably of the holotype) of *Triton loebbeckei* show that it is a specimen of the relatively large (up to 30 mm) central Indo-West Pacific form of *labiosus* that has all varices well-developed and placed regularly every 270° around the shell. Most specimens I have seen, and all from southern Australia, the Kermadec Islands and New Zealand, are smaller (rarely more than 25 mm high) and have their varices placed irregularly. The characteristic three-corded spiral ribs of *labiosus* show clearly in the figures. The locality given by Lischke is Nagasaki.

#### Family Bursidae

Genus *Bufonariella* Thiele, 1929

*Bufonariella ranelloides* (Reeve, 1844)

Pl. 8, fig. 8

1844 *Triton ranelloides* Reeve, Conch. Icon., 2, *Triton*: pl. 3, fig. 10.

1870 *Simpulum papillosum* A. Adams, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 4, 5: 419.

The locality given by A. Adams (1870) for his species *Simpulum papillosum* is Takano-Sima, Japan. The species is not identifiable from his brief Latin description, and has never been figured. A photograph of the holotype (reg. no. 1967680; repeated here) sent by Dr J. D. Taylor, British Museum (Natural History), shows that it is a faded specimen of the bursid *Bufonariella ranelloides* (Reeve, 1844), and does not refer to a species of Cymatiidae.

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